CONNECTICUT COLLEGE
LIBRARY
NEW LONDON, CONN.
APR 30 '66

Volume 13 SUMMER 1963 Number 2

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

A Publication of The Nature Conservancy

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

President	Vice-Presidents	Secretary	Treasurer
George L. Collins (Calif.)	F. Raymond Fosberg (Va.) Richard H. Goodwin (Conn.) W. Dow Harvey (Conn.)	Elting Arnold (Md.)	Charles N. Mason (D.C.)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

H. Lewis Batts, Jr.(Mich.)	Mrs. Raymond H. Goodrich (Tex.)	Joel Massie (Mo.)	A. S. Rachal, Jr. (Va.)
Cary W. Bok (Me.)	Edward H. Graham (Va.)	Erard Matthiessen (Conn.)	James B. Ross (N.Y.)
Monroe Bush (D.C.)	G. Flippo Gravatt (Md.)	Mrs. C. R. Mayes, Jr. (Fla.)	John Shanklin (D.C.)
Lynton K. Caldwell (Ind.)	William Larrabee (N.Y.)	Thomas Morley (Minn.)	Daniel Smiley (N.Y.)
George R. Cooley (N.Y.)	Mrs. Richard M. Leonard (Calif.)	M. Graham Netting (Pa.)	Adolph M. Stebler (Okla.)
Elliott Donnelley (Ill.)	Cyrus Mark (Ill.)	John Pelton (Ind.)	Mrs. Edward Ulrich (N.Y.)
Devin A. Garrity (N.Y.)	Herbert L. Mason (Calif.)	Neill Phillips (D.C.)	

Executive Director
Walter S. Boardman

Assistant Directors
Paul Bruce Dowling -- W. Harley Webster

Western Regional Director
Don Greame Kelley

The Nature Conservancy, 2039 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. FEderal 3-6933
Western Office: 1711-A Grove Street, Berkeley 9, California

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 2 SUMMER 1963

W. Harley Webster, Editor

CONTENTS

Board of Governors Meeting, June 22, 1963 3
Preservation of Natural Areas Within Public Lands 3
Little Cumberland Island, Georgia 4
Camassia Preserve, Oregon 4
Turtle Island, Maine 5
Cedar Bluffs, Indiana 5
Bentley Woods, Ontario County, N. Y. 6
ANNUAL MEETING 7-11
Book Review: *The Place No One Knew*, by Eliot Porter . . . 13
"Theodore Payne" by Beula Edmiston 14
Letter from Governor Welsh of Indiana 15
Director's Message 16

COVER: The Rancho Montana de Oro — The Mountain of Gold — is named for the golden-yellow monkey flowers which profusely illuminate the great canyons rising from the ocean. The shoreline — an impressive blending of sandy beach, rocks, and rugged cliffs — affords a protected harbor and beach at the mouth of Islay Creek. For those who enjoy beachcombing, marine life, salt water swimming, the shoreline, together with its spectacular setting at the foot of the hills, is a unique feature of the Rancho. The shore is the most outstanding natural feature of the property and holds the key to the kind and quality of use to which this area can be put.

The Editor solicits the gift of articles, notes, photographs, and sketches on the various aspects of The Nature Conservancy. If possible, articles should be typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of the paper. Photographs or negatives should have full captions and necessary credits attached. All photographs, negatives and articles will be returned if desired.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Lake Mohonk Mountain House
New Paltz, New York
June 22nd and 23rd, 1963

Through the courtesy of the Smiley Brothers (Mr. Daniel Smiley being a member of our Board of Governors), the June meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Lake Mohonk Mountain House.

Those who know Mohonk's unique 7,500 acres of woods, fields, mountains, lake and streams, need no introduction, and it is almost impossible to describe the property adequately in our limited space for those who do not know it. Situated 1,250 feet above sea level, the Mountain House assumes a friendly, rambling attitude, blending with the beauty of the surrounding landscape. Migrating birds and wildlife are active at Mohonk, and the month of June is very popular with those who enjoy the flowers and shrubs in the gardens and the decorative patches of mountain laurel in the woods and among the rocks.

Lake Mohonk Mountain House

A number of natural area projects were considered and acted on, including Silas Hall Pond, Connecticut; Tannersville Bog, Pennsylvania; Swan Creek Canyon, Washington; Round Hill, Mass.; Altamont Prairie, South Dakota, and others.

Also discussed at the Board meeting was the 14th Annual Meeting of The Nature Conservancy to be held at Connecticut College, August 23rd through the 26th, 1963. We are expecting this to be our best meeting yet, and details of the program are included elsewhere in this edition of *The News*.

At the request of the Orange-San Diego Chapter in California, and with the concurrence of the Southern California Chapter, the Board approved the merger of the former with the latter. The membership of both have now joined forces to constitute a stronger, more effective organization for the preservation of natural areas.

The Board also undertook a thorough review of the arrangements for managing the investments of the Endowment Fund, established the bases for an intensified and broadened effort to increase the financial resources available for current operations, and devoted a great deal of attention to strengthening the management, scientific, and fund-raising structure of the Northern California Coast Range Preserve.

\- - - - - - - - - -

PRESERVATION OF NATURAL AREAS WITHIN PUBLIC LANDS

On June 26th, The Nature Conservancy was luncheon host to five U. S. Government officials representing the U. S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Atomic Energy Commission. The purpose was to present the need for the preservation of natural areas within public lands.

Mr. Bruce Dowling, Assistant Director for Natural Areas, did an excellent piece of work in setting up the meeting and pointing up the needs. The response was truly encouraging. All expressed enthusiasm for the objective and the need for the development of a concrete approach.

It was agreed that a "workshop" type meeting should be called in September and that a broad set of ecological and geological types needing preservation should be prepared in order that each service might take inventory with a view to moving in the coordinated preservation of such types. There appeared to be a feeling that administrative action would not be difficult once each agency knew what it had and what should be preserved.

It seems that a new door to almost limitless possibilities is being opened. Of course, the prospect also means more work and responsibility, but it is "worth the candle".

\- - - - - - - - - -

"Above all, the cause of conservation needs a new generation of outdoor philanthropists .....the individual who wishes to contribute to conservation has numerous options. He may donate land or money to state or federal park agencies such as the National Park Trust Fund. He can give his land, his money, or his time to a private organization as The Nature Conservancy."

Hon. Stewart L. Udall
The Secretary of the Interior

LITTLE CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GEORGIA

The Conservancy has offered to assist in the temporary re-financing of Little Cumberland Island, a 2,300 acre primitive area between the Intracoastal Waterway and the Atlantic Ocean off Brunswick, Georgia. The interior of the 3½ mile long island is heavily wooded with virgin pine and live oak. On the ocean shore are secluded beaches to which, at this time of year, loggerhead sea turtles come nightly to lay their eggs. Between the inland side and the mainland lie extensive salt marshes.

The island has been acquired by a conservation-minded group, headed by Ingram Richardson, whose directors include Richard H. Pough and Allston Jenkins. The intention of this group is to establish a colony of widely scattered residences with little disturbance of natural conditions and with access from the mainland only by boat. It is reported that a majority of the members favor the donation of some 1,000 acres of the island's marshland to the Conservancy. The Board of Governors considered that development of the type contemplated by the owners, taken in conjunction with the dedication of the marshes as a strict nature preserve, constituted a pattern of land use which should be encouraged as a prototype well worth consideration in other areas.

Little Cumberland Island

CAMASSIA PRESERVE, OREGON

The Oregon Chapter is really in business, and their Camassia Natural Area Project is moving along rapidly. This wild looking stretch of hillside, about 30 minutes from Portland, is their main project at the moment. Too lovely for words are the acres of Camassia. These vibrant blue-violet flowers were once plentiful in the Willamette Valley. But now, because of the spreading of cities and cultivation of fields, they are hardly seen any more except on camping trips in the mountains. In various boulder-strewn spots of the preserve there are dwarf specimens of oak madrona that any Bonsai hobbyist would be happy to say he trained. Syringa, Oregon grape, salal, trout-lilies, and Valerian, along with various specimens of Minulus and iris abound there, too. Very unusual are the white camass which dot the clefts and crannies in the rocks. Besides making perfect pans for flora, the rocks furnish a fine habitat for frogs, snakes and lizards. As for birds, there are warblers, chickadees, juncos, meadowlarks, jays and mallards, sharing the area's abundant insect and plant life.

The area holds five shallow ponds, which with the exception of one, dry up completely during the summer. At that time most of the plant life goes dormant, too. One of the reasons why this tract has been deemed worthy of preservation is that the formation of the ground bears a fantastic geological record. The place is a maze of ancient channels, depressions, rock deposits, scabbed patches of lava — all reminders of a time a million years ago when peaks such as Mt. Sylvania and Mt. Scott were spewing forth molten lava. Geologists who have visited the area have found rocks which were carried there by ice floes of the great Missoula flood, which occurred during the late Pleistocene epoch.

The Camassia Natural Area was first brought to the attention of the Conservancy in 1959. Mr. Murray Miller, Dr. James Stauffer of Lewis and Clark College, members of the Oregon Audubon Society, the West Linn Garden Clubbers, all members of the Conservancy's local chapter, were able to purchase part of the land. The local group was granted a temporary loan of $4,000 from the Matching and Loan Fund. For the repayment of the loan, the Oregon members must depend on the generosity of those who recognize the area's great value. It is hoped that someday the preserve will be opened for greater study by schools and colleges.

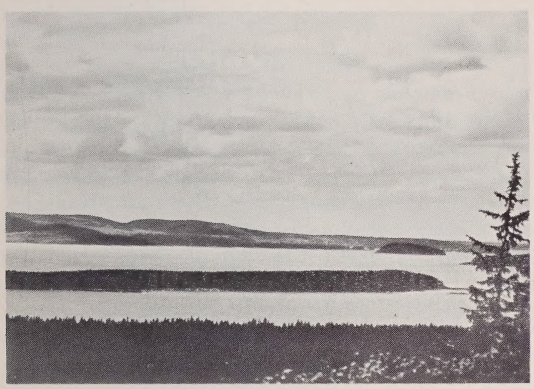
Persons interested in seeing the area for themselves should call Murray Miller, OL-6-6724 (Portland), to arrange for a convenient tour date.

TURTLE ISLAND, MAINE

During the first quarter of 1963, Turtle Island — of 152 acres, fifth largest in Frenchman Bay, only a mile offshore from Winter Harbor and conspicuous from Acadia National Park — was being "pulped". On May 3rd, its natural beauty had been permanently preserved.

How was this dramatic change effected? Through the persistence of a resident — Mrs. John S. Crenshaw, of Hancock Point — and the quick action of The Nature Conservancy in taking an option for the purchase of the island.

All who know this general area will rejoice that Turtle Island has been rescued from becoming an ugly, heart-rending sight for some years and that it will now continue to be a beautiful feature in the seascape of Frenchman Bay.



Turtle Island

The National Park Service has written to the Conservancy expressing its gratification at the preservation of the island.

Turtle Island has been rescued from being pulped. Now it needs to be paid for. The purchase price is $15,000. It is natural to expect residents of this general area, who will have frequent sight and appreciation of Turtle Island, will provide a generous share of the contributions. However, all members of The Nature Conservancy are invited to assist in the preservation of the island, and contributions may be sent to the National Office for credit to the Maine Chapter.

CEDAR BLUFFS, INDIANA

Eleven miles south of Bloomington, Indiana, Clear Creek runs close beside the hundred-foot high limestone cliff known as Cedar Bluffs. Along one thousand feet of its length this bluff is almost vertical, although at its base there is a talus of limestone blocks that have tumbled from above. Gnarled and twisted red cedars, some clinging to the sides of the cliff, provide a scenic setting unique in the Bloomington vicinity.

At its eastern end, the bluff drops off into a valley cut by a small stream tributary to Clear Creek. This eastern slope provides a lavish spring wildflower display. Probably the difficulty in reaching this spot has protected the plants from destruction through overgrazing and development.

For many years Cedar Bluffs has been known and visited by those interested in wild flowers and in the scenic beauty of the spot. Classes from Indiana University have botanized here; and foreign visitors have been brought here to see a natural area with plants typical of this part of Indiana. Photographers have used it extensively, and most of the visitors have been those primarily interested in the natural features of the land.

A project to acquire this area was approved by the Board of Governors on April 6, 1963, and fund raising to meet an option deadline is now being carried on under the local project committee of the Indiana Chapter.

Cedar Bluffs

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER RECEIVES AN AWARD

On March 19th the Connecticut Chapter Chairman attended a meeting of the Southern New England Chapter of the *Soil Conservation Society of America* and received on behalf of the Connecticut Chapter a plaque given as a Conservation Award to the Chapter for the excellent work which has been done in preserving natural areas in the Nutmeg State. This handsome 12 x 18 plaque reads as follows:

"In recognition of its outstandingly successful efforts, entirely through voluntary contributions and participation, to preserve for public benefit in as natural a condition as possible a total of twelve separate tracts of unique natural habitat comprising more than 700 acres, the greater part of this area being acquired in fee, and in recognition of the great stimulation which its activities have given to private and public efforts to conserve Connecticut's natural resources."

BENTLEY WOODS,
ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK

Over forty years ago, a young woman learned that a grove of trees was to be cut. She cared enough to burden herself with purchasing the woodland and saved it from destruction. It was then considered a dense stand of mature trees and the years between have seen it grow even more lovely.

For the past three years the lady, now Mrs. Raymond Bentley, has studied how best she might assure the continued protection of the woodland. Thus it came about that in May, 1963, a deed was delivered to The Nature Conservancy. It is now watched over by a local project committee and the Bentley Woods shall remain secure.

The tract is of twenty-two acres, about half of which is somewhat swampy. This supports a fine stand of mature pine and hemlock, one of which is three feet in diameter. It is reported to have a wide range of plant life characteristic of climax forest ground cover.

The other half which is of higher ground was cut over in about 1900. It is therefore a younger forest of beech and hemlock with a number of other trees, mostly hardwoods.

NEW STAFF POSITIONS
AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The Conservancy is indeed fortunate in having Miss Mary Sherman with us as Research Assistant. Mary has done undergraduate and graduate work in wildlife biology at the University of Missouri. Her present work assignment is to compile an accurate listing of all preserved natural areas in the United States and a comprehensive bibliography of research conducted on natural areas afforded preservation and perpetuity. This is a joint endeavor of The Nature Conservancy and the American Association for the Advancement of Science Council Study Committee on Natural Areas as Research Facilities.

In addition, Miss Patricia Stocking, Botanist, working on field ecology, and Mr. Paul Wildgen, Field Representative, are employed by the Conservancy for the summer. Their work involves intensive study of acquired or proposed natural areas. This is two-fold in purpose: (1) to gain scientific and ecological appraisal prior to considering acquisition or research values; and (2) to gain a written record of the vegetation types presently found in natural areas. (This will supplement our current knowledge of these areas and provide a description of the vegetation for future studies and comparisons.) Paul is also working on acquisition of land, under the supervision of the Assistant Director for Natural Areas. Pat is from Connecticut College; Paul from Rutgers. Both have excellent backgrounds in the biological sciences, with majors in botany.

IOWA CHAPTER

Pressures on the very few remaining natural areas are rapidly increasing in Iowa as elsewhere in the world. Every year native prairies are plowed or turned into pasture, marshes are drained, and woodlands are cleared or pastured. Even state-owned parks and other areas are often severely disturbed because of development for recreational use. It is becoming increasingly difficult for biologists to find undisturbed natural areas for use as outdoor teaching and research laboratories at all levels in our school systems. Rare species of plants and animals are steadily becoming more rare or are being eliminated from Iowa as their specialized habits are destroyed. The need to preserve as many as possible of the remaining undisturbed areas is urgent.

In order to have an organization through which to work for preservation of natural areas in Iowa, two groups of biologists, one at Iowa State University and another at the University of Iowa, united to form an Iowa Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. Those who joined forces to make this a going organization were Paul Sorenson, and Dr. Robert L. Hulbary of the University of Iowa; Dr. John M. Aikman and Dr. S. Galen Smith, Iowa State University.

The organization meeting of the Chapter was held on April 19th, soon after the application had been approved by the Board of Governors. Dr. S. Galen Smith of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Iowa State University, was elected Chairman. Mr. Don L. Berry of Indianola was chosen Vice Chairman; Dr. Martin L. Grant, Science Department, Iowa State Teachers College, Secretary; and Dr. Roger Q. Landers, of Iowa State University, Treasurer.

The membership of this Chapter is growing steadily and our hats are off to this fine, hard working organization!

CONFERENCE AND 14th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut, August 23-26, 1963.

OFFICIAL NOTICE:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the membership of The Nature Conservancy will be held at 2:30 p.m. Saturday, August 24, 1963, at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut. The Agenda of the meeting is: (1) Reports of officers, (2) Election of officers and governors, (3) Apportionment of dues, (4) Other business which may appropriately come before the meeting. (NOTE: We expect to have a complete outline of the Agenda for distribution at the meeting.)

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE:

Members and friends of The Nature Conservancy are invited to the 14th Annual Meeting at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut, August 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1963.

The Connecticut Chapter is serving as host; its board, members and officers are making every effort to make this our best meeting yet. Connecticut has long been outstanding in project development, therefore is in a position to show by illustration what can be done and is being done to preserve our diminishing natural areas.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE:

Connecticut College is a private women's college with an enrollment of about 1,300 students. Housing will be provided in three of the newest dormitories and meals will be served in the Harris Refectory. The registration desk for the meeting will be in Morrison House. Meetings and exhibits will be held in the Crozier-Williams Center.

Recreational facilities available to members include tennis courts, immediately behind the Center, and the swimming pool which will be open at hours to be posted. Families of participants may wish to visit Ocean Beach Park on Long Island Sound, about five miles from the Campus.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS AND GOVERNORS:

The Nominating Committee of The Nature Conservancy under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert Rienow, as appointed by the Board of Governors to draw up a slate of officers and governors, has submitted the following list of names for consideration of the membership.

The incumbent officers have agreed to re-nomination. They are:

For Officers, To Serve One-Year Terms:

President . . . . . George L. Collins
Vice President. . . . . F. Raymond Fosberg
Richard H. Goodwin
W. Dow Harvey
Secretary . . . . . Elting Arnold
Treasurer . . . . . Charles N. Mason

The following members of the Board of Governors whose first terms are expiring have accepted re-nomination:

George R. Cooley
Joel Massie
A. S. Rachal
James B. Ross

The following members have expressed willingness to serve on the Board, filling the vacancies created by six retirements and three appointments in 1962 to fill the vice presidencies created by amendment of the By-Laws at the Annual Meeting in that year:

Alexander B. Adams*
Miss Lisa von Borowsky
Dr. Conrad Chapman**
Charles M. Grace
Dr. Joseph J. Hickey (one year)**
Lauder Hodges
Edward J. Meeman (one year)
Richard H. Pough*
Harry A. Yoars

*Former Presidents of the Conservancy.
**Former Members of the Board.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:

New Board Members:

MISS LISA VON BOROWSKY, of Brooksville, Florida and a Maine summer resident, received her early training in horticulture in Germany. She has lived in Florida since 1925, and was Refuge Manager for the Chinsegut National Wildlife Refuge for 16 years. She has also been a Vice President of the Florida Audubon Society for seven years. Coming to the United States as a young woman she found competition in a field considered as masculine work very difficult. However, she proved her ability, and has followed her career with distinction.

MR. CHARLES M. GRACE, financier and philanthropist, of New York City, is Vice President of McDonnell & Co., a New York brokerage house. He has long been active in public service and philanthropy, as well as conservation, having financed a number of ventures himself. Mr. Grace is well known in New York business circles, and is noted for his ideas on preserving natural areas.

MR. LAUDER HODGES, of Los Angeles, California, is Vice President and senior public relations officer of the Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, working mainly in the field of government relations and civic activities. Mr. Hodges first practiced law in New York City and later in San Francisco. As a boy, he lived in the redwood belt of Northern California and worked in the woods during summer vacations. He has a deep-seated interest in preserving in its original state as much of that country as possible, partly because of the unique characteristics of these wonderful trees and partly because it is just good sense to do so. Mr. Hodges is active in many civic, professional and trade organizations.

MR. EDWARD J. MEEMAN, of Memphis, Tennessee, is Editor Emeritus of the *Memphis Scimitar*. He has also been a leading figure for many years in the National Conference on State Parks. As Conservation Editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, his pen continues to render great service to the cause of natural resource conservation. The Nature Conservancy has benefited by citation in several of his articles. He brings to us experience both in the newspaper field and in the work of conservation organizations.

MR. HARRY A. YOARS, of Miami Beach, Florida and Mt. Kisco, New York, is President of the General Development Corporation, and has had broad experience in banking and real estate. He has long been an active supporter of the Nature Conservancy, having first become interested through the Butler Sanctuary in Westchester County, N.Y., and more recently has continued his interest in Florida.

APPRECIATION TO RETIRING GOVERNORS:

Retiring Board Members:

Mrs. Raymond H. Goodrich
Mr. G. Flippo Gravatt
Mr. Erard A. Matthiessen
Mrs. C. R. Mayes, Jr.
Dr. Thomas Morley
Dr. A. M. Stebler

The devoted service of these members is deeply appreciated. It is hoped that, as has been the case with others who have retired from official duty, these wonderful ladies and gentlemen will continue their interest and efforts in carrying forward the work of The Nature Conservancy.

APPORTIONMENT OF DUES:

At the Board meeting on June 22, 1963, extensive consideration was given to a report of the Special Finance Committee which had been appointed by the President to make a basic review of the financial resources of the Conservancy. The Board and the Committee were cognizant of the fact that the recent addition of $400,000 to the Matching and Loan Fund had greatly increased the ability of the Conservancy to preserve natural areas, with a corresponding increase in responsibility, which would require more effective financing of operational expenses. In the course of approving a far reaching program for this purpose, the Board was completely satisfied as to the equity and appropriateness of recommending a change in the arrangements for apportionment of dues and general contributions in chapter areas, since it was clear that under the present ratio of 70% to the chapter and 30% to the national operations, memberships in chapter areas represented a net drain of the funds available to the latter. At the previous Annual Meeting in Wheeling, West Virginia, representatives of many chapters had recognized this fact, although no concrete proposal was made at that time. Accordingly, the Board of Governors in its June meeting adopted the following resolution:

"It is resolved that the Board of Governors advocate and recommend that the first sentence under "Apportionment" on page 12 of the *Chapter Policy and Procedural Manual* be amended to read:

> "Generally speaking, it is the present policy of The Nature Conservancy to apportion funds from a Chapter area on the basis of 50 per cent to a Chapter and 50 per cent to the national organization."

This recommendation shall be submitted to the membership at the forthcoming Annual Meeting and an explanation of the reasons therefor shall be included in the notice of the meeting."

A motion to accept this recommendation by the Board of Governors will be introduced at the Annual Meeting.

ARRANGEMENTS AND RESERVATIONS:

Transportation:

There is airline service from Washington, D.C. and Philadelphia to Groton, Connecticut, on Allegheny Airlines. From Idlewild Field in New York City there is a daily limousine to New London at 6:00 p.m.; also, there is a private air taxi service to Groton by Pilgrim Air Lines twice a day. Frequent trains via the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad stop at New London on the main line between New York and Boston.

There is bus service via the Greyhound Line between New York and Boston; via the Short Line between New London and Hartford; via the Blue Line between New London and Springfield, Mass., and points North and West. New London is easily reached by automobile using Routes Interstate 95, U. S. 1; Connecticut 95 and Connecticut 85. For location of Connecticut College, see map.

Accommodations:

There are motel and hotel accommodations in or near New London, but activities are centralized at Connecticut College and the most convenient accommodations for participants at the meeting will be at the College dormitories. Any motel reservations should be well in advance during the summer season. In order to take care of visitors at the College, it is essential to know in advance the activities and meals you plan to attend. Please fill out and return the advance registration blank by the August 8th deadline. Tickets for all who so register will be held at the Registration Desk and may be paid for upon arrival.

Most of the dormitory rooms are singles. Please indicate on the form if you wish a double, and those that are available will be assigned in order of receipt.

Tickets For Luncheon, Dinner, etc.

It is necessary in order to plan adequate facilities at Connecticut College to know in advance the activities and meals which you plan to attend. Tickets for all who register on the following registration form will be held and may be paid for at the Registration Desk.

FIELD TRIPS

Boat Trip on Long Island Sound: (August 23rd at 1:00 p.m.) Leaving from New London on the Thames River, a round trip boat ride is planned on Long Island Sound with the point of destination being the University of Connecticut Marine Research Laboratory located in Noank on the Mystic River, where a tour of their interesting facilities will be given.

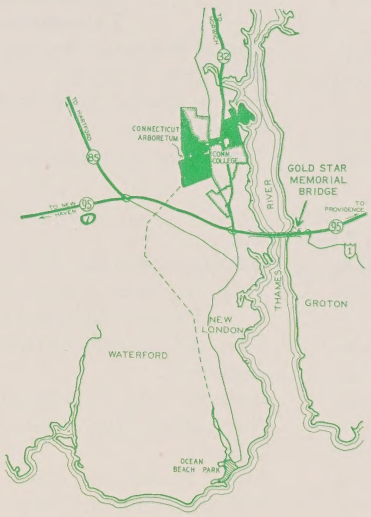
Connecticut College Arboretum: (August 25th at 10:30 a.m.) A tour has been arranged for the Arboretum, which was established in 1931, and is administered by the Botany Department of the College. The Arboretum now comprises approximately 350 acres, immediately adjacent to the College campus. It contains an extensive collection of native trees and shrubs, a wildflower preserve, several demonstration areas in vegetation management and two natural tracts for ecological research. It serves the College as an outdoor laboratory, the community as a park, and the State as a nature study area and wildlife refuge.

On Saturday afternoon there will be an opportunity to walk to Mamacoke Island, the natural area in which The Nature Conservancy holds a reverter interest.

Pequotsepos Wildlife Sanctuary at Mystic, and the Barn Island Wildlife Area at Stonington: (August 25th at 2:00 p.m.) A caravan auto trip to two interesting areas; first to Pequotsepos, a 125-acre wildlife sanctuary which is a community enterprise supported entirely by interested citizens through memberships and contributions, and which with its curator and museum maintains a varied program in conservation and education; and, secondly, to Barn Island, a managed and controlled wildlife refuge operated by the State, covering several hundred acres and including extensive coastal salt marshes.

Caravan Trip from New London to Amherst: (August 26th at 8:30 a.m.) An interesting auto trip from The Nature Conservancy meeting to the A.I.B.S. meeting via the Beckley Bog of the Frederic C. Walcott Preserve in Norfolk, Connecticut, and Bartholomew's Cobble in southwestern Massachusetts. Beckley Bog is one of the finest spruce bogs in Connecticut and Bartholomew's Cobble is a limestone area very rich in unusual ferns.

APPROACHES TO CONNECTICUT COLLEGE



FROM THE WEST: Leave Conn. Turnpike at Exit 76; follow Interstate Rt. 95 (U.S. 1) to last exit before Gold Star Memorial Bridge (just beyond New London Shopping Center); proceed north on Rt. 32 toward Norwich about one mile to Main Entrance on East side of Campus.

FROM THE EAST: Leave Interstate Rt. 95 (U.S. 1) at first exit after crossing Gold Star Memorial Bridge and proceed north as above.

FROM THE NORTH: Leave Conn. Turnpike at Exit 78; proceed south 3.5 miles on Rt. 32 to Connecticut College Main Entrance.

CONFERENCE AND 14th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut — August 23 – 26, 1963

PROGRAM

Friday, August 23rd

10:00 a.m. Registration Desk Opens.
1:00 p.m. Boat Trip on Long Island Sound and Tour of University of Connecticut Marine Research Laboratory.
6:30 p.m. Dinner.
8:00 p.m. Meeting of Board of Governors.
Display of Chapter Exhibits.

Saturday, August 24th

9:00 a.m. Registration.
9:30 a.m. Message of Welcome to Connecticut College.
Address – Guest Speaker.
11:00 a.m. Concurrent Panel Meetings:
1) Natural Areas with Colleges.
2) Finances and Membership.
3) Management Problems with Natural Areas.
12:30 p.m. Luncheon: Presiding – Mr. George L. Collins, President.
Introductions.
Talk on various legal forms of ownership: Atty. R. L. Brenneman.
2:30 p.m. Annual Business Meeting of the Membership of The Nature Conservancy.
4:00 p.m. Work Shop Reports.
Walk – Mamacoke Island.
6:30 p.m. Cocktail Hour.
7:30 p.m. The Nature Conservancy Banquet: Presiding: Dr. F. Raymond Fosberg.
Address: President George L. Collins.

Sunday, August 25th

9:00 a.m. Meeting of the new Board of Governors.
9:15 a.m. Talk at Buck Lodge in Arboretum – Orientation on the Natural Area Research Program in Arboretum.
10:30 a.m. Tour of Connecticut College Arboretum and Thames Science Center.
12:30 p.m. Luncheon.
2:00 p.m. Caravan trip to Pequotsepos Wildlife Sanctuary and Barn Island Wildlife Area.
Alternative Trip: Visit to Mystic Seaport. (To be done individually)
6:30 p.m. Dinner.
8:00 p.m. Slides by National Staff.
"Conservation in Connecticut – A Chapter Story".
Orientation Talk for Monday Field Trip.

Monday, August 26th

8:30 a.m. Caravan Field Trip leaving Connecticut College, arriving at Amherst, Massachusetts in late afternoon, with visits at such natural area preserves as Beckley Bog of the Frederic C. Walcott Preserve and Bartholomew's Cobble in southwestern Massachusetts.

Box lunch included.

(NOTE: This field trip is jointly sponsored by The Nature Conservancy and the American Institute of Biological Sciences.)

CONFERENCE AND 14th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut — August 23 – 26, 1963

ADVANCE REGISTRATION

In order to help the staff and the Connecticut Chapter in making adequate arrangements, please furnish us with the following information by checking the following boxes for events which you will attend:

☐	Boat Trip, Friday, August 23rd at 1:00 p.m.	$3.00
☐	Dinner, Friday evening, August 23rd	3.25
☐	Lodging, Friday night, including Saturday breakfast.	6.00
☐	Luncheon, Saturday, August 24th	2.25
☐	The Nature Conservancy Banquet, Saturday evening, August 24th	4.50
☐	Lodging, Saturday night including Sunday breakfast	6.00
☐	Luncheon, Sunday, August 25th	2.25
☐	Dinner, Sunday evening, August 25th	3.25
☐	Lodging, Sunday evening including Monday breakfast	6.00
☐	Box Lunch, Monday, August 26th	2.25

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ State _____

Number in party_____ (Each box checked above is a reservation for all members of the party.)

Please complete the above information and return before August 8th to:

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
BOX 1237, CONNECTICUT COLLEGE
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

BOOK REVIEW

The Place No One Knew: Glen Canyon on the Colorado

by Eliot Porter

If there were always to be a Glen Canyon, this book, just published by the Sierra Club, would serve as a constant reminder to all to look carefully — on each successive trip — for the new and subtle intimacy Eliot Porter discovers along one of the world's great living wilderness rivers.

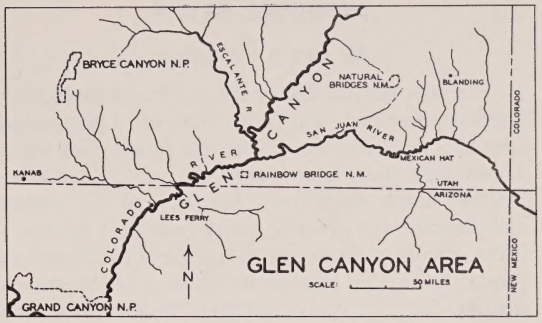
Until now there has been a Glen Canyon, but within a matter of months no man in our civilization will ever again have a chance to see what gave this place life and meaning. The closing of the diversion tunnels of Glen Canyon Dam has changed the whole milieu. The dam will create a fluctuating reservoir reaching 186 miles up the Colorado, and approximately half of that distance is already flooded by the rising waters.

Those who have not seen Glen Canyon and who will not know what they missed will find shade and camping places scant, but will be able to enter other places (while they last) which no one has yet been in — side canyons that end in hanging valleys previously blocked to exploration by blank cliffs now or soon to be inundated. Simply step out of your boat onto land where no man stepped before!

The vacation traveler, in years to come, may be able to visit the area by power boat, but the canyon will present an entirely different aspect then. The living community of Glen Canyon will be completely covered, and the inner world of side canyons that make for such beauty and interest will be lost.

It is for this reason that Eliot Porter's interpretation, and an amazingly homogeneous text drawn from extraordinarily disparate sources, becomes a book that is a timeless memorial. *The Place No One Knew* rises on a different plain from that of any other book on the natural world that we have ever seen. The book pleads that man cease and desist from assuming that the pouring of concrete necessarily means progress, that he leaves future generations of travelers something better than monstrous tombstones marking where natural beauty was needlessly destroyed. As Thoreau says, "What is the use of a house, if you haven't got a tolerable planet to put it on?"

David Brewer
Executive Director
Sierra Club



Map of Glen Canyon Area

NEW YORK STATE FOREST LAND USE CONFERENCE

The future of New York's 15,000,000 acres of forest lands — one-half the state's total area — will be studied in depth at a special Forest Land Use Conference to be held in Albany early this fall.

The unique one-day forum on September 6, 1963, is a result of joint efforts by five educational, government and private organizations in the state. Cooperating in the nonpartisan venture will be the New York State Department of Conservation; the College of Agriculture, Cornell; the State University College of Forestry, Syracuse; the New York Conservation Council; and the New York Forest Industries Committee.

The theme of the conference will be to consider the growing role of the forest lands of New York State in serving the economic, social and spiritual needs of our citizens.

The Honorable R. Watson Pomeroy, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources who will present the keynote address, confirmed the need for such a conference. He pointed out that, "although the forest and woodlands of New York State are expanding, there are indications of a shortage of the production that will be needed to meet anticipated future demands. An exploding population is putting greater demands on the recreational and economic capabilities of every forested acre." Mr. Pomeroy said, "it's important that we give thoughtful consideration to this matter."

All organizations and individual citizens who are concerned with the problem of future land use in New York State will be encouraged to attend. The conference will be held at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, starting at 9:30 a.m., September 6, 1963. Registration forms may be obtained by writing New York Forest Land Use Conference, Room 904, 2 West 45th St., New York 36, N.Y. A registration fee of $5.00 including luncheon, will be charged.

THEODORE PAYNE

by Beula Edmiston

"I was born at Manor Farm, Church Brampton, Northamptonshire, England, June 19, 1873, being fifth in a family of six boys. My father died when I was less than three years old, so I do not remember much about him, but he and my mother had planned and planted a very beautiful garden." Thus opens a brief autobiography by Theodore Payne, the slight Quaker lad who made the splendor of the California natural landscape known around the world.

In his generous lifespan, Theodore Payne made a vast contribution toward the preservation and appreciation of natural beauty. Like John Muir, he saw God in all creation and felt a great kinship with all life. His genius, skill, and dogged perseverance enabled him to unlock the secrets of some of the disappearing California flora and save the species through careful propagation. He brought over 430 California native plants into cultivation and rendered them available for civic, highway and home planting. Through Theodore Payne, the use of drought resistant native plants, has literally caused the desert to bloom, and saved great sums of money in highway plantings. His zeal and quiet eloquence spread the fame of California's wildflowers around the world and placed their names and his in the horticultural literature of every continent, and California wildflowers in botanic gardens in every land. Still more significant, his infinite kindness and gentle concern for nature's creatures and the natural scene, were contagious. Theodore Payne made a difference in people. The slogan under which he operated a successful native plant nursery in Los Angeles for almost 60 years was: ENJOY — DO NOT DESTROY. Few people can express a philosophy so briefly or live it so completely.

To this gentle and unassuming man who claimed only to being a horticulturalist, came recognition both at home and abroad. Medals, scrolls, plaques, cups, citations, and resolutions came from near and far. The California Federated Garden Clubs were naming him "Man of the Year" at the time of his death. The honor was awarded posthumously. The Nature Conservancy was one of 33 organizations to pay him honor when the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors hosted the celebration of Theodore Payne's 90th birthday on the regular agenda of their meeting.

The roster of organizations of which he was a Life Member is revealing: Southern California Academy of Sciences, Southern California Horticultural Institute, Wilderness Society, Audubon Society, Save the Redwoods League, Fellow, Royal Horticultural Society of England; Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk, and The Nature Conservancy. Theodore Payne was one of The Nature Conservancy's most ardent supporters of principles and projects. For many years, Mr. Payne was a prolific writer for scientific journals. His delightful book, "Life on the Modjeska Ranch in the Gay Nineties" was published only last year.

Theodore Payne

Dedicated admirers determined that the work of Theodore Payne must not end, so that THEODORE PAYNE FOUNDATION FOR WILDFLOWERS AND NATIVE PLANTS was incorporated; Theodore Payne its Founder and Honorary President. Only months before his death on May 6, 1963, permanent home for the Theodore Payne Foundation was dedicated in the Whittier Narrows, in the metropolitan area of Los Angeles (and adjacent to the Audubon Center with which he was so closely associated) in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Army Engineers and the County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Payne is survived by his beloved wife, Alice Noyes Payne, and a host of friends, who, because of him, are dedicated to the preservation of natural areas as LIVING MUSEUMS of primeval America.

News of a Bill, H.R. 6407 (Burkhalter), to establish a National Wildflower Sanctuary in California was brought to Theodore Payne on his deathbed. His face lit with joy. "This is a dream come true. I've worked and fought for the preservation of our natural landscape most of my life. This must be accomplished before California's glorious poppy fields are forever destroyed." He paid tribute to the Los Angeles County Wildflower and Wildlife Sanctuaries which inspired the National Sanctuary and commended the role of the Federated Garden Clubs and The Nature Conservancy and devoted individuals. History will record the fact that an article by Theodore Payne in the California Federated Garden Club's *GOLDEN GARDENS* entitled, "The Urgent Need of Wild Flower Preserves" sparked the entire movement to ENJOY — NOT DESTROY one of the last great California poppy fields.

STATE OF INDIANA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
INDIANAPOLIS

MATTHEW E. WELSH
GOVERNOR

June 11, 1963

Mr. Elting Arnold, Secretary
The Nature Conservancy
2039 K Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Please extend to the members of the Board of Governors of The Nature Conservancy my sincere thanks for their substantial contribution to the Indiana State Park system by presenting to the State of Indiana the Pine Hills Natural Area. We are indebted, too, to Lilly Endowment for their generosity in the Pine Hills acquisition.

Mr. Donald E. Foltz, Director, Indiana Department of Conservation, advised me that an option to purchase the Davis tract has been secured; and it is hoped that in the very near future this property can be added to Shades State Park.

Your willingness to cooperate in future projects to enlarge the Indiana State Parks, depending upon the extent of your financial ability, is appreciated very much. Mr. Foltz will be given a copy of your letter so that he will have knowledge of your kind offer.

Thanks again for your continued interest in preserving the natural areas in Indiana.

Very truly yours,

Matthew E. Welsh, Governor
State of Indiana

MEW/tm

cc: Donald E. Foltz

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

2039 K Street N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

SEC. 34.65 (E), P.L.&R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PERMIT NO. 9388

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

"One woman did it!"

Those were not just the words used by the politician, but rather the polite expression of intent stated in much more colorful language.

It seems that a piece of legislation was being slipped through a State Legislature, a measure which could have been a disaster for public lands in that state. It had passed one body of the legislature, and was in committee of the other, with every expectation of favorable report and passage. Somehow word leaked out, and one dedicated conservationist (she says two) went into action. Friends were contacted, and over the weekend the telegrams began arriving. It is understood that the telegraph office of the capital city was swamped on Monday morning, and the legislative committee considering the matter dropped the bill like the proverbial "hot potato".

The state, the circumstances, are not important. What is important is that one or two people who cared enough about conservation to devote four days' effort to arousing their associates achieved a major victory. The lesson taught is that even a very few who do not simply wring their hands in despair and go about their business can change the course of legislative action. It is heartening to have the truth demonstrated that a few earnest citizens motivated by public interest sometimes can offset the careful planning of the professional lobbyists.

Contrary to the appearance sometimes given, our legislators, county, state and federal, generally act for the public good. This is especially true when they feel they are being supported in doing so. "Give-aways" occur only when it seems nobody cares. No one can rightly say "But what can I do?" when an issue of public welfare arises.

While The Nature Conservancy as an organization does not engage in legislative activity, it gratefully recognizes the contribution to conservation made by its members who respond by their independent direct action when the need arises.

—W.S.B.—

CONSERVANCY MATERIALS AVAILABLE: Natural Area Survey for State of Washington, by Dr. A. R. Kruckeberg, is now available. Requests for this survey should be directed to the National Office, 2039 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.